

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Chicago, Illinois

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POLISH INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

FOR COORDINATION WITH

FBI

The emergence of the New York based organization, "Wolna Polska" (Free Poland), has been the subject of continued inquiries on the part of officials at the Polish Consulate in Chicago who are known to be connected with the Polish Intelligence Services.

The existence of this organization first came to light in Chicago in October, 1975, when Polish language translations of two speeches by the Soviet dissident exile, Aleksandr Solzhenitzyn, appeared within the Polonia

cG T-1 has reported that in late October and early November, 1975, Consul Wieslaw Mickiewicz of the Polish Consulate - Chicago, began to make inquiries concerning "Wolna Polska", desiring information on the structure of that organization. At that time, Mickiewicz's interest had reportedly been stirred by the fact that "Wolna Polska" had reportedly sent private letters to Polish officials in Chicago, New York and Washington.

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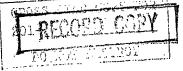
Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past, unless otherwise noted.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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100-300-099 21 april 76 The text of those letters indicated that they originated with "Wolna Polska" and were being sent to the recipients because it was known that they were not true Communists and might be in danger of losing their jobs with the Polish government.

According to CG T-1, Mickiewicz was aware that the principal organizer of "Wolna Polska" was a New York resident, Konstanty Hanff. Mickiewicz then felt that there was a possibility that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was behind the "Wolna Polska" organization, but there was also a good possibility that it could be financed by the West Germans, and particularly by Franz-Josef Strauss, Chairman of the Christian Social Union.

Based on available information and/or investigation, Mickiewicz is known to be connected with the Polish Intelligence Services.

CG T-2 has provided that in October, 1975, Counselor-Consul General Jozef Anczura from the Polish Embassy in Washington, had been in Chicago and had made inquiries concerning "Wolna Polska". At that time, Anczura had learned that "Wolna Polska" was the brainchild of an individual at New York named Hanff, who reportedly possesses a Ph.D. degree which he claimed to have received from the University of Krakow. Some people within the Polish Community have felt that Hanff may be a West German Agent and may be receiving financial aid from West Germany.

Based on available information and/or investigation, Anczura is known to be connected with the Polish Intelligence Services.

In October, 1975, a representative of the Polish Embassy, Washington, D.C., furnished the United States Department of State with copies of letters which the Embassy had received from "Wolna Polska". A translation of one of those letters is as follows:

Free Poland
Box 768
Madison Square Station P.O.
New York, New York 10010

Dear Sir!

October 2, 1975

We absolutely do not believe in your complete devotion to the Soviet Regime. On the contrary: we believe that you are ready to serve in the matter of freeing Poland from the yoke of occupation.

We are so organized, that you are in no danger of a complete compromise before the SB, even if you were prompted to give us help, thereby assuring yourself an honest future.

You can boldly send to our address any amount, giving only the password W1201, which will establish your file number.

It would be worth while to be quick with your decision, because you merit consideration for recall from your present position.

Free Poland
Chief of Department
for National Affairs
Anatol Karewicz

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A representative of the FBI's Washington Field Office discussed the contents of the "Wolna Polska" letters with Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) David R. Addis, Washington, D.C., on November 11, 1975. At that time, the AUSA stated that this matter did not appear to be a violation of the statutes pertaining to the protection of foreign officials.

CG T-1 has also reported that in early January, 1976, Mickiewicz was still making inquiries concerning "Wolna Polska". At that time, Mickiewicz had learned that Konstanty Hanff had been in Chicago during late December, 1975, or early January, 1976, and had conferred with Polonia personalities concerning his "Wolna Polska" organization. Mickiewicz ascertained that during these meetings in Chicago, Hanff had alluded to the fact that "Wolna Polska" had an organization in Poland which was reported to be preparing some kind of action aimed at the overthrow of the regime. In one of his talks, Hanff claimed to be in contact with a well-organized and militant underground in Poland. According to CG T-1, Mickiewicz ascertained that one of the leaders of the Polonia was very much against such talk because to preach revolution, in Poland, would be to send individuals there against Polish army tanks with knives, which would be ridiculous and foolhearted.

. CG T-3 has verified that Hanff was indeed in Chicago at that time and met collectively and separately with various Palonia leaders, including:

Doctor Juliusz Szygows , Minister, Pleni-Potentiary of the Polish Government -in - exile of London, England;

Al Mazewski, President of the Polish National Aliance (PNA) and the Polish American Congress (PAC);

Kazimierz Lukomski, National Vice-President of the

PAC;

Andrzej Jezioranski, brother of Jan Nowak who recently retired as head of the Polish desk at Radio Free Europe (RFE);

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Wladyslaw Stepien, Head of the Organization of Veterans of General Anders Army; and,

Jerzy Mroczkowski, Editor of "Po Prostu".

During his contacts in Chicago, Hanff solicited the Polonia leaders for aid to the "Wolna Polska" organization, indicating he was in contact with a well-organized and secret underground in Poland which was preparing for a armed uprising there. The responsible Polonia leaders completely refused Hanff's overture because it would mean that a few unarmed and ill advised individuals in Poland would be thrown against the Polish army, which would be suicidal and no real aid to the cause of Polish freedom.

CG T-4 has learned that in mid January, 1976, an individual had advised the Polish Consulate, Chicago, that "idiots" from "Wolna Polska" might be planning to kidnap a Polish official to exchange for someone who was in jail in Poland.

January, 1976, marked the appearance of what is known as the "Avenger Letter" which subsequently received a wide distribution within the Palonia. This letter is as follows:

BLACK LIST

of KGB and MSW agents employed by Polish Consulate General
(1530 N Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60610, phone 337-8166),
and other business firm.

	Name	Address	Telephone number	Employed by	Remark
_ 1.	Arol Zenov	1415 N Dearborn Chicago, Ill. 60610	944-2194	Polish Consulate General	
. Z	kropiniewicz. Tadeusz	1221 N Dearborn Chicago, Ill. 60610	266-1095	Pekao Trading Corporation	
3	Mickiewicz Wieslaw	5415 N Sheridan Chicago, Ill. 60640	334-2052	Polish Consulate General	
4.	Re Pawerek Michal	5730 W Fullerton Chicago, Ill. 60639	BE7-14 74	Polonia Travel Agency	
- 5	Stanislaw	1560 N Sandburg Terr Chicago, Ill. 60610	337-0109	Polish Consulate General	
7	wegiarczyn Stanislaw	1445 N State Pkwy Chicago, Ill. 60610	787 - 9586	Polish Consulate General	

Avanger

Of those Polish officials mentioned in the "Avenger Letter", based on available information and/or investigation, Mickiewicz, Kropiniewicz, and Szymanski are known to be, and Krol is suspected of being connected with the Polish Intelligence Services.

CG T-1 has learned that by the latter part of January, 1976, Mickiewicz tended to feel that the "Avenger Letter" was the work of the Jewish Defense League (JDL).

In regard to this, CG T-5 has reported that the JDL has no knowledge of the "Avenger Letter", and to this source's knowledge there is currently no one active in the JDL in Chicago who speaks Polish.

The March, 1976, issue of "Wolna Polska" contained a reproduction of the "Avenger Letter".

In early February, 1976, CG T-6 reported that Attache Bogumil Szymborski of the Polish Consulate, Chicago was also making inquiries concerning "Wolna Polska". Szymborski described "Wolna Polska" as being an organization in New York and New Jersey that is financed by Jewish elements and advocates in armed uprising in Poland to overthrow the current Government. \ In order to obtain personnel for this armed uprising, "Wolna Polska", it is recruiting visitors from Poland in the United States, and is sending them to a special school for espionage and sabotage, that is being run somewhere in the State of Iowa. Szymborski said that the leader of "Wolna Polska" is Konstanty Hanff from New York who had been recently visiting to Chicago where he met with individuals to help foment plans for the armed uprising in Poland.

Based on available information and/or investigation, Szymborski is known to be connected with the Polish Intelligence Services.

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In early Pebruary, 1976, CG T-1 reported that Hanff indicated that "Wolna Polska" was expanding to include languages other than Polish and woul have issues printed in the Russian, Slovak, and Croatian languages. Hanff did indicate that he would remain as the chief executive of the expanded "Wolna Polska" which eventually would include quite a few East European nationalities.

The February, 1975, issue of "Wolna Polska" appeared accompanied by publications in other languages. "Wolna Polska" lists its return address as P.O. Box 768, Madison Square Station, New York, New York. It lists its Editor and Chief as Wiktor Rojek. It also lists a staff as follows:

Chief of Domestic Affairs
Chief of Combat Actions
Chief of International Cooperation
Chief of Political Coordination
Chief of Propaganda Affairs
Chief of European Region
Diplomatic Representative of the
Government of the Republic of
Poland (temporarily in London)
Observer to the United Nations
Organization, of Polish
Government (in exile)
Adviser on Military Affairs

temp. vacant Col. Jan Walczak Jon P. Speller Konstanty Z. Hanff Wiktor Rojek Anatol Karewicz

Dr. Juliusz Szygowski

Witold R. Korsak N.I. Klonis

Also appearing was the publication "Free Cossackia" with the return address P.O. Box 1095, Grand Central Station, New York. Its Editor and Chief was listed as Victor Donskov. It listed a staff as follows:

Chief of Internal Affairs
Chief of Combat Actions
Chief of International
Cooperation
Chief of Political Coordination
Chief of Research and Asylum Affairs
Chief of Propaganda Affairs
Chief of European Region

Climent I. Ostapov Lt. Col. Stepen Avilov

Jon P. Speller
Gen. Vasily G. Glazkov
Andrei Shtcherbina
Victor Donskov
Mihail Drany

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Diplomatic Representative of the Supreme Cossack Representation

Ivan Bezugloff

Adviser on Military Affairs

N.I. Klonis

There also appeared the publication "Free Slovakia" with the return address P.O. Box 1095, Grand Central Station, New York. Its Editor and Chief was listed as Zlata Krasna. It listed a staff as follows:

Chief of Domestic Affairs Chief of Combat Actions Chief of International Cooperation Chief of Political Coordination Chief of Research and Asylum Affairs Chief of Propaganda Affairs Adviser on Military Affairs Jakub Kardos
Maj. P. Krc
Jon P. Speller
Jan Bukovec
S. Rimava
Raduz Sekac
N.I. Klonis

There also appeared 'Free Croatia' listing a return address of P.O. Box 807, Madison Square Station, New York. The Editor and Chief of 'Free Croatia' was listed as Gelena Devcic. The staff of 'Free Croatia' was listed as follows:

Chief of Domestic Affairs Chief of International Cooperation Chief of Political Coordination Chief of Propaganda Affairs Adviser on Military Affairs Adviser on Political Affairs

Kresimir Begovic
Jon P. Speller
Stjepan Bunjevac
Jelena Devcic
N.I. Klonis
Suljo Kapetanovic

It is noted that the staffs of all four organizations contain two names in common; namely; Jon P. Speller, and N.I. Klonis.

Jon P. Speller is associated with the publishing firm of Robert Speller and Sons Publishers, Incorporated, 10 East 23rd Street, New York. The Speller Publishing Firm, among other issues, publishes the magazine "East Europe" of which Jon P. Speller is listed as publisher.

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In regard to N.I. Klonis, the August-September, 1975, issue of "East Europe" contains an article attributed to Klonis. A brief biography of the author was set forth.

"N.I. Klonis, a pseudonym, is the author of the textbook, Guerilla Warfare: Analysis and Projections, published by Robert Speller & Sons, Publishers, Inc. The Library Journal's review of Klonis' book said that it 'reveals much about military thinking,' a valid observation as the writer has had in-the-field experience in the subject."